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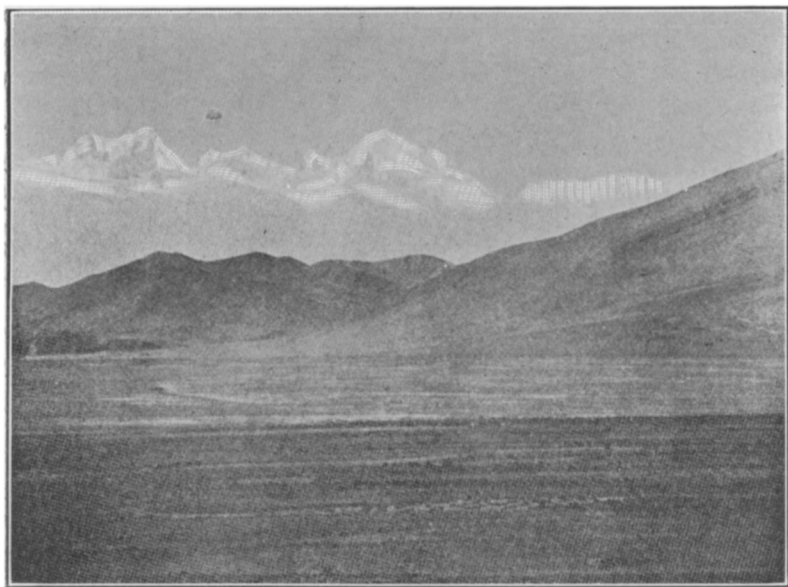
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A PHOTOGRAPH OF MOUNT EVEREST.

This photograph, which is taken from the *Geographical Journal* (May, 1905), is the only one that gives a good idea of the highest summit of the world. Where the mountain has been observed from India or Nepal, in every case at a distance of 60 to over 100 miles, it is so nearly surrounded by other mountains that only the top of it can be seen. Every point of view from the south gives only a faint idea of its elevation.

The picture here shown is the first to be taken from the north



MOUNT EVEREST FROM KHAMBA JONG.

side of the Himalayas; and though the camera was 105 miles from the mountain, the photograph shows in a striking manner the configuration of Everest.

The photograph was made at Khamba Jong by Col. Younghusband during his four months' residence at that Tibetan fort in the summer of 1903. This region in southern Tibet had been hitherto inaccessible to white men. Col. Younghusband writes with enthusiasm of the wonderful view of Everest revealed from this point of vantage:

Every day and every hour enjoying the charming summer climate, and, above all, the unrivalled

panorama of the mighty Himalayas at the very culminating point of their grandeur, where all the loftiest peaks in the world were majestically arrayed before us. . . . As I looked out of my tent in the early morning, while all below was still wrapped in a steely gray, far away in the distance the first streaks of dawn would be just gilding the snowy summits of Mount Everest, poised high in heaven as the spotless pinnacle of the world. By degrees the whole great snowy range would be illuminated and shine out in dazzling, unsullied whiteness. Then through all the day it would be bathed in ever-varying hues of blue and purple till the setting sun clothed all in a final intensity of glory, and left one hungering for daylight to appear again.

Captain Wood stood 45 miles nearer to the mountain last summer than the place where Younghusband's camera had been set up the previous season; but Wood was on the south side of Everest in Nepal, and what he saw there inspired merely the laconic remark that "from this place Mount Everest is an insignificant point just visible in a gap of the main range."

Perhaps the most important information brought by the party which Captain Rawling led due westward, when the British expedition was returning from Lhasa to India last year, was that there is no mountain nearly so high as Everest to the north of it. It is probable, therefore, that Mount Everest will always have the distinction of overtopping every other peak.

COMMANDER PEARY'S START FOR THE ARCTIC.

The Peary polar expedition on the new steamer, the *Roosevelt*, started on Sunday, July 16, from its anchorage in the North River, for Sydney, C. B., the Smith Sound channels, and the Arctic Ocean. On July 11 the sealer *Erik*, which had been chartered as an auxiliary vessel, left Sydney for Smith Sound with 600 tons of coal and a supply of whale pemmican that had been prepared for Mr. Peary, for dog food. The *Roosevelt* left this port with full supplies for two years, a complete equipment for the exploratory work, and 400 tons of coal. The buoyancy of the vessel fully met Mr. Peary's expectations, and this was especially gratifying, as fears had been expressed that on account of the great weight, in proportion to its size, of the hull, heavily strengthened, as it is, at every point, her cargo carrying-ability would be much reduced. These fears, however, have proved to be groundless.

During the last few days of preparation the funds at the disposal of the explorer were increased by contributions from a number of gentlemen and by benefit performances given by the Boer War Exhibition at Coney Island to the amount of over \$51,000, and he was thus able to make many very desirable additions to his equipment which otherwise he might have been compelled to forego.